

A SEMI-CLASSICAL APPROACH TO THE CALCULATION OF HIGHLY EXCITED ROTATIONAL ENERGIES FOR ASYMMETRIC-TOP MOLECULES

HANNO SCHMIEDT, STEPHAN SCHLEMMER, *I. Physikalisches Institut, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany*; SERGEI N. YURCHENKO, *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom*; ANDREY YACHMENEV, *Center for Free-Electron Laser Science (CFEL), Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), Hamburg, Germany*; PER JENSEN, *Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany*.

We report a new semi-classical method to compute highly excited rotational energy levels of an asymmetric-top molecule. The method forgoes the idea of a full quantum mechanical treatment of the ro-vibrational motion of the molecule. Instead, it employs a semi-classical Green's function approach to describe the rotational motion, while retaining a quantum mechanical description of the vibrations. Similar approaches have existed for some time, but the method proposed here has two novel features. First, inspired by the path integral method, periodic orbits in the phase space and tunneling paths are naturally obtained by means of molecular symmetry analysis. Second, the rigorous variational method is employed for the first time to describe the molecular vibrations. In addition, we present a new robust approach to generating rotational energy surfaces for vibrationally excited states; this is done in a fully quantum-mechanical, variational manner. The semi-classical approach of the present work is applied to calculating the energies of very highly excited rotational states and it reduces dramatically the computing time as well as the storage and memory requirements when compared to the fully quantum-mechanical variational approach. Test calculations for excited states of SO_2 yield semi-classical energies in very good agreement with the available experimental data and the results of fully quantum-mechanical calculations. We hope to be able to present at the meeting also semi-classical calculations of transition intensities.

See also the open-access paper *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **19**, 1847–1856 (2017). DOI: 10.1039/C6CP05589C